

In the early part of this week Judge Benedict held court in the county of Santa Ana. We are informed that but few of the cases on the docket were ready for trial and many of them were consequently continued.

The continued absence of Judge Davidson from his District is operating a serious injury to litigants in the courts of which it is composed. In consequence of this state of affairs we understand that Judge Benedict has gone to Bernalillo for the purpose of holding court there and will probably go to other counties below.

The presidential election will take place on the 6th of November; five weeks from Tuesday next.

OUTRAGE AT WALNUT CREEK.—The last coach from Independence brought news of the destruction of Mr. Peacock's ranch at Walnut Creek by the Kiowas. Mr. Peacock and two other men were murdered by the savages, who after having finished their bloody and fiendish work stole the stock upon the ranch and drove it off. At the time of the massacre there was a sick man in the house who was left undisturbed.

A chief who was on friendly terms with Mr. Peacock, was the leader of the desperate band, and by his relations with the deceased—taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him—disarmed Mr. Peacock of all suspicion that foul play was to be expected, and in an unguarded moment when at the request of the chief he was looking out for the approach of some expected troops, he was shot through the head by his treacherous friend. In this sad occurrence we have another warning, not to place too much reliance in professions of friendship made by the wild Indians. They have no appreciation of the obligations such a confidence imposes upon them, but on the contrary think that a betrayal of it in a manner that will ensure to their advantage is a shrewd piece of diplomacy by which they artfully circumvent the pale face.

HON. A. B. GREENWOOD, Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been on a visit to Kansas Territory and Pike's Peak in business connected with the Indians in that section. It is to be regretted that he could not make it convenient to come down to New Mexico during his trip to the west. Our citizens would have been glad to have welcomed him to their midst and he could have obtained much useful information in reference to our peculiar relations with the Indian tribes within the limits of this Superintendency.

CITIZEN.—Denver is becoming quite civilized as is indicated by the appearance of a daily paper in the city. This is an enterprise that seldom fails to point out a community in which there is permanent prosperity.

The *Daily Rocky Mountain News* is a neatly printed, spicy sheet and we have no doubt the proprietors will receive that kind of support which will enable them to make their paper a permanent and useful institution in the rapidly growing city. At all events they have our best wishes for their success.

On Wednesday last a large number of recruits, for filling the companies in the Fifth and Seventh Regiments, arrived in Santa Fe. They were looking well after their long and irksome march across the plains, and appear to be in a fit condition to do good service in the country's cause.

THE CAMPAIGN.

According to arrangement the volunteers for the Navajo campaign rendezvoused at James on the 20th inst. Advice from the officers up to the 25th inst. report the men in good spirits and everything moving on smoothly and satisfactorily. The total force at James at the date above mentioned was 805 men, including Pueblo Indians. They intended to begin the march into the Navajo country on the 25th and thus commence active operations in the Campaign.

Besides this force, between three and four hundred Utehs under the charge of Special Agent Pfeiffer have taken the field against the Navajos. For some time

these two tribes have been at war with each other and acts of hostility have frequently been committed by the one upon the other. The Utehs, regarding the Navajos as their enemies as well as the enemies of the citizens, claim the right to treat them as such, and in so doing to operate in the character of an independent tribe. Hence they will not consent to act in concert with other forces except so far as it may be necessary to do in bringing about a speedy punishment of the common enemy. The presence of Agent Pfeiffer among them, it is thought, will exercise a salutary influence upon them and direct their movements in such a manner as will be productive of the best results to themselves as well as to the Territory. They will proceed directly to the San Juan country, where it is said the Navajos have their stock and families assembled and secured.

Doubtless the reader would be gratified to know something in reference to the movements of the regular army in this campaign, and it would afford us much pleasure to give them such information, but our Military friends are so exceedingly close mouthed on the subject that everything pertaining to them is carefully locked up in their own councils and cannot reach the public through the ordinary channel.

SANTA FE, N. M.
Sept. 25th, 1890.

Ed. Santa Fe Gazette.

Sir:

In the Tri-Weekly Missouri Republican of the 8th inst. is published a letter from Santa Fe, dated August 20th, and signed "Zorra," in which appears the following passage:

"There are many Pike's Peakers coming in here and from the cut of their jibs, it is thought, they are a hard lot, viz: They travel over the country seeking whom they may devour. If they remain here this winter, we expect much robbery and trouble."

In behalf of the American miners at present within the limits of Santa Fe, we ask the use of your columns for a brief space to reply to an attack very grossly libellous, and calculated to engender bad feelings between the residents of the country and those who are but sojourners therein. That Pike's Peakers are a rough looking set of men, admits of no dispute. Men who have not had the shelter of a roof for months, whose paths have been across mountains, and over the scorching plains of New Mexico, whose employment by day has been to dig in the hard earth, and whose occupation by night has been to watch their animals, lest they should be stolen by honest citizens—these men have a more uncouth "cut of the jib," than they who walk the shaded streets of Santa Fe and whose employment demands none of the rude labor necessary in opening the mountains, and forcing them to give up their gold.

Most of these men were led to this country by false rumors of gold discoveries and by false reports concerning the fertility of this soil, and the opportunities of obtaining work. Disappointed in all this they quietly disappear as they quietly come, and we have yet to learn of any disturbances having marked their advent or their exodus.

All the "Pike's Peakers" ask, is a decent civility while in the country, and a safe conduct through it, and if "Zorra" chooses to make a closer acquaintance with the men whom he so maligns, he will find as honest impulses, as good principles and as kindly feelings beneath the woollen shirt of the American miner, as dwell inside the waistcoat of the office-holder, the speculator or the gentleman of Santa Fe.

If any desperadoes have come from the Northern mines to New Mexico, they cannot be distinguished by any "cut of the jib" from the wealthy man and the polished gentleman and if "much robbery and trouble" are looked for from any quarter, let Zorra and New Mexico stand guard over such as these.

At all events, this country is even now fully dangerous enough to travel through without designating a particular class of men as suspicious characters, and thus drawing particular attention to them. Let the "Pike's Peakers" go their way, and when they become amenable to the laws of the Territory, inflict upon them the just severity of the sentence, but do not by thoughtless words and criminal hints excite jealousies that have as yet been scarcely forgotten, against a class of men whose blood runs in your veins and who reverence the same laws and fight under the same banner with you.

Yrs.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

On the 27th ult. a gentleman by the name of Yates died in New Orleans from the effects of a wound received in a duel with Capt. Chandler.

The American state council of New York met at Schenectady on the 29th ult. and unanimously ratified the Union electoral ticket. The members of the party who sympathized with the republicans sloughed off.

A brig supposed to be a slaver was taken into Norfolk Va., on the 28th ult. She had a slave deck, one thousand, one hundred dollars in specie and had no papers

or colors. The crew were detained as witnesses.

It is said the Pope has written a most melancholy letter to the Cardinal of France. He looks upon all as lost, and though feeling that he shall die by the bullet of the assassin, he declares he will quit Rome under no circumstances and at no price.

Advices from Damascus to the 5th, say Faud Pacha had surrounded Lebanon with troops, and threatened to put the inhabitants to the sword if the Druse Shicks did not surrender in two days. Twenty Shicks have been already taken, and nearly 800 arrests had been made, and 1,000 camel loads of plunder recovered.

The Sultan had made a speech expressing his resolution to punish the Syrian offenders most severely, and reduce the large list of high functionaries and auctores. He had written another letter to Napoleon and Victoria, expressing a desire to have the sole punishment of the offenders.

The news of the massacre at Balbec is confirmed.

The Prince of Wales promises to make quite as great a sensation in New York as did Japanese Tommy. Whether he will be as popular with the ladies as was Tommy remains to be seen.

Judge Douglas has been in Virginia this month, discussing the political topics involved in the presidential campaign. He also went to North Carolina.

Mass meetings, barbecues and pole raisings are the order of the day now with all the political parties in the States. If the telegraph may be regarded as a truth teller the assemblages of people on these occasions are immense and they have a good time generally, with eating, drinking, speculating and hallooing.

There is one Democrat in the Vermont house of Representatives. He will find no difficulty in uniting his party on test questions.

The Irish citizens of Canada have not given their Prince a acceptable reception. At Kingston they paraded the streets and were drawn up on the wharf to receive his highness, but he not being well pleased with the appearance of affairs, refused to land and proceeded on his journey to Belleville, where the city council of Kingston requested he should disembark and receive their address. Naughty subjects these Orangemen.

Recently several negroes were arrested near Memphis Tenn., charged with having in their possession a large quantity of poison, which they confessed had been given to them by white men, for the purpose of destroying the lives of the white people of the neighborhood.

A horse thief, arrested lately in London, swallowed his false moustache, and thus prevented his identification. Shrewd, wasn't he?

A monument to the memory of Commodore Perry was inaugurated at Cleveland, O., on the 11th inst. All the surviving relations of the hero were present.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives an account of a Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, who was killed in California on the 25th of June by a grizzly bear. Having in his rambles come upon the track of the bear, he followed him up and fired, but failing to dispatch the beast; whereupon the bear threw him to the ground and chewed his head and face nearly to pieces he being left entirely blind. In that most horrible condition he wandered for about three quarters of a mile, at times walking and at times tumbling and rolling down the rough rocks, until, through exhaustion, he laid down and died.

Exciting times at Vera Cruz—War with Spain Expected.

The last arrival from Vera Cruz brings highly important intelligence, which is thus summed up by the N. O. Delta:

The Spanish Commander at Vera Cruz had made a demand on the Constitutional Government for the restoration of the bark Concepcion, and the demand had been rejected by President Juarez. This demand was made in a peremptory form, and accompanied with a threat of immediate hostilities in case the demand should not be complied with in twenty four hours. In consequence of this threat, and the anticipation that it would be followed by some practical demonstration on the part of the Spanish squadron, the Constitutional Government immediately made preparations for defence. Everything was placed in readiness to repel the expected attack.

The guns were kept loaded, the artillerymen at their posts, the garrison under arms, and the people of the town were set to work preparing ammunition. At the last accounts it was expected momentarily that the Spanish fleet would commence a bombardment.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the population of the city. So far from dreading the attack, it was universally desired that the Spanish fleet should carry its threat into execution.

This feeling was produced and stimulated by the Confidence that the United States would embrace the opportunity of coming to the assistance of the Constitutional Government.—In fact, immediately on the occurrence of these events, Presi-

dent Juarez dispatched letters to this country, which have since gone on to Washington, and have before this time been laid before the Administration, asking American assistance, or at least the privilege of raising volunteers and procuring arms and munitions of war within our Territory.

There can be no doubt that the Spanish Government does actually entertain the design of seizing, on the first plausible pretext for making a hostile demonstration against the Constitutional Government. This is plainly manifested by the recent reply of Gen. O'Donnell, President of the Spanish congress of Deputies, to the interpolations of Sr. Sagasta. He stated that in case the Mexican Government (Constitutional) should refuse to fulfill the stipulations of the Convention, framed between the Spanish government and Miramon, Spain would possess the right of making reclamations, that she would have justice, and with her fleets and her armies would know how to obtain it.

GEN. WALKER—A Proclamation.—The schr. J. A. Taylor, at New Orleans, from Ruatan, brings further particulars of the capture by Walker of Truxillo. The fort was attacked about daylight on the 6th inst. An account says:

Three of Gen. Walker's men were slightly wounded. Fifteen of the enemy were reported killed and a number wounded. The advance guard of the expedition encountered a picket of the enemy two miles from the fort and drove them in, with the loss of several killed. The main body rapidly followed up this advantage, and after half an hour's hard fighting, drove the enemy from the fort. The Honduran forces were reported by the citizens to have amounted to 400 men.

Gen. Walker took prisoners the Collector of the port and a Lieutenant, but afterwards released them. He also took sixteen cannon—among them one twenty-four pounder and a brass twelve pounder which commands the pass—one hundred and twenty-five stand of arms, eighteen hundred pounds of powder and a large quantity of munitions, including clothing, provisions, etc. Gen. Walker feels confident of being able to hold Truxillo for the next four months against any force that can be brought against him. He is assisted by Gen. Cabanas, who is opposed to the present President, Gen. Guardiola. The latter has applied to Gen. Carrera, Director of Guatemala, for assistance, which has been refused. A large number of the natives are joining Gen. Walker's standard.

On the 7th, Walker issued a proclamation, in which he sets forth the object of his "mission" as follows:

The people of the Bay Islands can be engrafted on your Republic only by wise concessions properly made. The existing authorities of Honduras have, by their past acts, given proof that they would not make the requisite concessions. The same policy which Guardiola pursued towards the naturalized Nicaraguans prevents him from pursuing the only course by which Honduras can expect to hold the Islands. It becomes, therefore, a common object with the naturalized Nicaraguans, and with the people of the Bay Islands, to place in the government of Honduras those who will yield the rights lawfully required in the two States. Thus the Nicaraguans will secure a return to their adopted country, and the Bay Islanders will obtain full guarantees from the sovereignty under which they are to be placed by the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859.

To obtain however, the object at which we aim, we do not make war against the people of Honduras, but only against a government which stands in the way of the interests not only of Honduras, but of all Central America. The people of Honduras may, therefore, rely on all the protection they may require for their rights, both of person and property.

W. WALKER.

AN EDITOR'S TRAIL.—Mrs. Looking was arrested in Norfolk, Va., Tuesday, for having demanded the retraction, by John R. Hathaway, editor of the Day-Book, of a local article about her in that paper, and, failing to get it, having placed a loaded pistol to his head and drawn a cowhide out of her pocket. This conduct seems to have been taken very coolly by the editor; but a policeman, less gallant, took the offending fair one into custody. She was held to bail in \$500 not to treat editors so any more.

THE STEAMER PENNSYLVANIA RAISED.—The burnt steamer Pennsylvania, of the Richmond and Pennsylvania line, has been raised clear of the bottom and will be aloft in a few days.

Girls who are not handsome hate those who are; while those who are handsome hate each other.—Which class has the best time of it?

(For the Virginia Sentinel.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 23d, 1890

We have just taken leave of Hon. M. A. Otero, Delegate from New Mexico, who has been here for a few days attending to some unfinished business pertaining to the interests of his Territory and his constituents. To say that he is a gentleman well qualified to fill the position in which his constituents have so confidently placed him, (as Representative in Congress from New Mexico) would be no compliment to his merits; but he comes with a young and buoyant spirit—untiring and faithful to the trust imposed upon him; transacting the most intricate business, and advocating defending and sustaining measures with the greatest facility and ease that would stagger the oldest members of the House. He leaves to-day for his distant home, to meet the thanks of a grateful people, expecting to arrive at Santa Fe in time to be one in the Convention to be held there to organize the Territory into a State; and I hope the day is not far distant, when our American Stars and Stripes are unfurled to the breeze, that New Mexico will shine forth as one of the brightest of the great galaxy of States.

Mr. Otero is the friend of the administration, "The Constitution and the Equality of the States," and we are satisfied that the people he represents know how to meet the great issues involved in the future. He has our best wishes for his safety and early return to his anxious home.

A FRIEND.

Mormons returning to Nauvoo.

It has been given out that Joe Smith, Jr., who has recently been made "Head of the Mormon Church," has summoned the faithful to return to Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., where their ancient temple stands. A large tract of land near the steamer landing on the Mississippi, has been purchased; it is said for the occupation of the Mormons, and two hundred are daily expected to arrive. Calls for precinct meetings throughout the county are published in the Warsaw Bulletin of this week, to take "immediate and decided measures" to counteract the Mormon movement, and the excitement among the people in that region is represented as increasing daily, the public places being threatened, and another Mormon war, like that of several years ago in the same locality, being almost certain, if the proposed movement of young Joe Smith is carried out. Possibly it is a "false alarm," but the people of Hancock county evidently believe that there is real cause for apprehension.

A SARDINIAN VENDETTA.—Some years ago, in a pretty village in Sardinia, a certain beauty whose list of lovers included every distinguished male of the township, had three fierce brothers. Now, to salute the fair life of a lady in public constitutes an offence which, if not condoned by instant marriage entails an inevitable "vendetta" upon the families connected. In order, it seemed, to bring matters to a crisis, the most important of the suitors availed himself of a village fête to salute his beautiful mistress at the head of a procession. He was not the favored one, for the rustic beauty withdrew, without a word, to her father's house. The friends of the parties, knowing what must ensue, rallied speedily around them. Eight lives were lost in the first encounter, and so terrible and comprehensive was the feud, that, after the sacrifice of twenty more lives, the survivors gradually withdrew from the village, leaving its ruins visible as a memorial of the most sanguinary vendetta on record.

"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."—The Bangor Union gives the following humorous analysis of the term: "Squatter," a fellow that squats. "Sovereignty," power, ability. "Squatter Sovereignty," the power to squat. It also means a sovereign squatting, as well as squatted sovereignty.

Money is reported tight in all the Southern cities. In some of the interior places there is not enough to get tight on.

What means of conveyance by land, and what by sea, are ladies fondest of? Busses and smacks.

The transit across the English Channel, is supposed to be the sic (A) transit alluded to in the Latin quotation.

Never flatter yourself that you have attained the perfection of politeness, unless you can pull a man's nose without giving him offence.

The present style of ladies' dresses.—The low and behold style.

What throat is best for a singer to reach a high note with? A soar throat.

"Is your city a healthy one, sir?" "Oh yes, medicine is a drug there."

Most women prefer marrying miserably to living in peaceful celibacy.

Lost arts—those that a young woman practice in vain, to win a husband.

There is no man who would not be mortified if he knew what his friends thought of him.

A young lady in Hall's county captured a beaver lately, and also the man who was carrying it about on his head. Young ladies are given to such tricks.

It is a general remark that all classes of persons are ever ready to give their opinions. We think the lawyers and doctors must be excepted; they sell theirs.

An Eastern editor says he had a pair of boots which were so tight that they came very near making him a Universalist, because he received his punishment as he went along.

Why had a man better lose his arm than a leg? Because losing his leg he loses something "to boot."